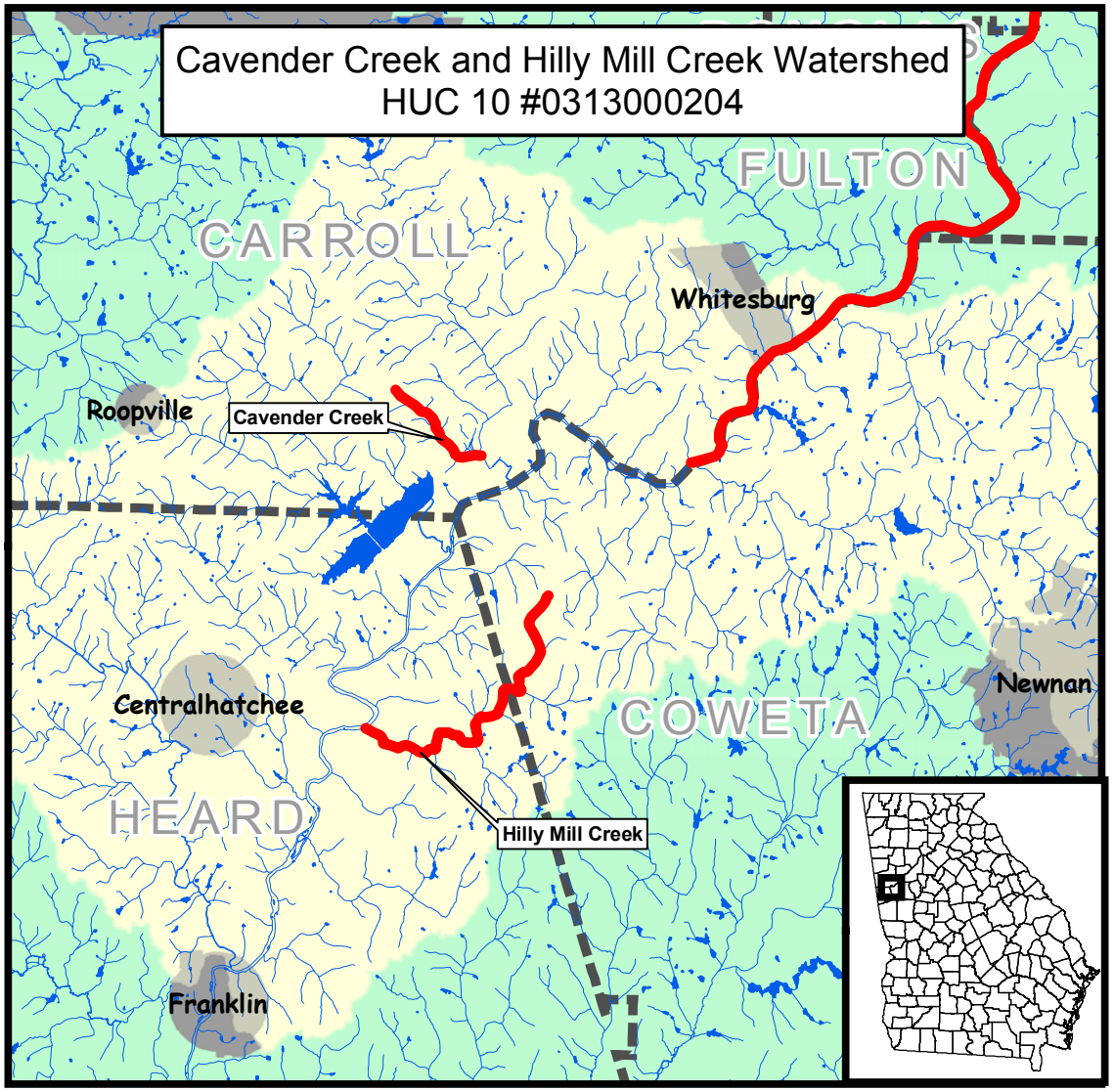
**STATE OF GEORGIA**
**TIER 2 TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REVISION __**
Segment Name: Cavender Creek
Chattahoochee River Basin

Local Watershed Government: Carroll County




## I. INTRODUCTION

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plans are platforms for evaluating and tracking water quality protection and restoration. These plans have been designed to accommodate continual updates and revisions as new conditions and information warrant. In addition, field verification of watershed characteristics and listing data has been built into the preparation of the plans. The overall goal of the plans is to define a set of actions that will help achieve water quality standards in the state of Georgia.

This implementation plan addresses the general characteristics of the watershed, the sources of pollution, stakeholders and public involvement, and education/outreach activities. In addition, the plan describes regulatory and voluntary practices/control actions (*management measures*) to reduce pollutants, milestone schedules to show the development of the management measures (*measurable milestones*), and a monitoring plan to determine the efficiency of the management measures.

**Table 1. IMPAIRMENTS**

| IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT | IMPAIRED SEGMENT LOCATION | IMPAIRMENT |
|---|---|---|
| Cavender Creek | Carroll County | Biota(sediment) |
| Hilly Mill Creek** | Heard/Coweta Counties | Biota(sediment) |
| Hill Mill Creek* ** | Heard/Coweta Counties | Fecal Coliform Bacteria |
| Chattahoochee River* | Wahoo Creek to Franklin | Fish Consumption Guidance(PCBs) & Fecal Coliform Bacteria |
| Cedar Creek* | Coweta County | Dissolved Oxygen |
| Snake Creek* | Coweta County | Biota(sediment) |
| Wahoo Creek* | Upstream Arnco Mills Lake | Biota(sediment) |

*** Plan will be written by GA EPD**

## II. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WATERSHED

Write a narrative describing the watershed. Include an updated overview of watershed characteristics. Identify new conditions and verify or correct information in the TMDL document using the most current data. Include the size and location of the watershed, political jurisdictions, and physical features, which could influence water quality. Describe the source and date of the latest land cover/use for the watershed. Describe and quantify major land uses and activities, which could influence water quality. See the instructions for more information on what to include.

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**Watershed Characteristics Size & Location:** Cavender Creek watershed is located in southeast Carroll County in the Piedmont Region of Georgia. It is part of the Whopping Creek watershed, which empties in to the Chattahoochee River. The affected segment is 2 miles long and the watershed encompasses 1.8 square miles. The area falls under the jurisdiction of Carroll County. Soils of the Piedmont are acid and low in nitrogen and phosphorus. Although row crops can be productive in this region, the area is better adapted to pasture production. Erosion control is critical when these soils are cultivated or exposed through construction activity (*West Georgia Watershed Assessment and Management Plan, 2004*). There are no NPDES facilities, hazardous waste sites or surface water intakes within the watershed.

**New Data:** in 2004 the West Georgia Watershed Assessment was conducted for Heard and Carroll counties. Sampling was conducted in 2002, using the same point that was used for the TMDL. The results of the sampling from the WGWA were consistent with those done for the TMDL.

**Land Use:** The most current land use for the watershed was collected for the entire Whopping Creek watershed by the State University of West Georgia's Geosciences Department in 2003. The data is not quantitative for Cavender Creek Watershed. Predominate land cover in the watershed is forest, little of which appears to be in active timber production. A large cattle farm that contributed to the sediment problem has closed and its lagoon was decommissioned. As a result, the percentage of pasture is probably somewhat smaller than the TMDL indicates. There is a large commercial sod farm in the watershed. There are also areas of low to medium density residential development in the lower watershed along Shiloh Church Road. Residential development appears to be increasing: several 1-acre lots are currently for sale in the upper watershed. The TMDL did not account for these residential and commercial developments. (See Attachments, Maps 1-3)

**Relevant Watershed Planning and Management Activities:**

**E&S Program:** Carroll County's Erosion Control & Sedimentation Ordinance is implemented through the development review process that requires a permit for land disturbing activities. In order to receive a permit an applicant must submit an erosion and sedimentation control plan that incorporates BMPs. As per the new state requirements, Carroll County updated its E&S Ordinance in 2004 to include requiring a permit for land disturbing activity of one acre or more, and requiring a performance bond for habitual violators. The County Engineer enforces the E& S Ordinance.

**The West Georgia Watershed Assessment and Management Plan**. This project, completed in 2004, was funded by the State of Georgia to support work in Carroll and Heard Counties. Funding for the project was administered through the City of Villa Rica, Georgia. The project sampled a significantly denser network of data stations than is normal, allowing planners to understand surface water impacts in more detail than equivalent studies. The study contains recommendations for management practices to protect the watersheds.

**Georgia Forestry Commission Activities**: In an effort to minimize erosion and stream sedimentation from forestry practices, the GFC has an agreement with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GADNR EPD) to educate the forest community and promote the use of forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs). A specially trained forester located in each of the 12 district offices statewide carries out this service.

Since January 2003, the GFC has been conducting monthly BMP Assurance examinations in an effort to provide "reasonable assurance " that forestry operations are complying with the BMPs and meet any TMDL requirements. Active sites are identified through aerial or ground observations, requests by landowners, companies or operators, or by county tax records and then inspected for BMP implementation with the landowner's permission. This effort will hopefully educate landowners about BMPs and their responsibilities and liabilities with state water quality laws and also provide on-the-ground assistance to loggers or operators before potential problems occur**.**

## Cavender creek

**COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLES FOR AND NARRATIVES ABOUT EACH IMPAIRED STREAM IN THE WATERSHED.**

| STREAM SEGMENT NAME | LOCATION | MILES/AREA | DESIGNATED USE | PS/NS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cavender Creek | Carroll County | 2 mi. 1.8 sq. mi. | Fishing | PS |

### III. SOURCES AND CAUSES OF STREAM SEGMENT IMPAIRMENT LISTED IN TMDLs

After reviewing the TMDLs written for this stream, complete the following tables with **the information found in the TMDLs**. List each parameter for which the stream segment is impaired and the water quality standard violated. See the instructions for the water quality standards. Describe the sources and causes of each violation identified in the TMDLs.

**Table 2. SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT AS INDICATED IN TMDLs**

| PARAMETER 1 | WQ STANDARD | SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT (As described by estimated percentage of total sedimetn load) | NEEDED REDUCTION FROM TMDL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Biota | No degradation to fish community | Row Crops 93.18%, Pasture 3.02 % , Roads 1.96%, Evergreen Forest .84%, Decidous Forest .53% Mixed Forest .47% | 1% |

## IV. IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OR CAUSES OF IMPAIRMENT

INVESTIGATE AND EVALUATE the sources of impairment for each parameter listed in Table 2. Write a narrative describing efforts made or procedures used to verify the significance and extent of the sources or causes of each impairment listed in the TMDLs. Include:

- Involvement of stakeholder group
- Review of land cover data
- Field surveys
- Evaluation of sources

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**NOTE**: The *Total Maximum Daily Load Evaluation Thirty-One Stream Segments in the Chattahoochee River Basin For Sediment (GAEPD, 2003)* states that based on findings, "it was determined that most of the sediment in the Chattahoochee River Basin streams is due to 'legacy" sediment. Therefore it is recommended that there be no net increase in sediment ….in order that these streams recover over time" (pg.64). This indicates that it emphasis should focus on avoiding future and current erosion rather than to determining the cause of the existing impairment, which probably occurred because of past land use. This is particularly germane to Cavender Creek since the needed sediment reduction is only 1%.

Please refer to Maps 1-3 in Attachments.

**Evaluation of Impairments listed in the TMDLS:**

Row Cropping: the TMDL attributes 3.36 of the land use and over 93 % of the sediment load to row cropping. Discussions with stakeholders, most notably the NRCS field representative for Carroll County, indicated that this is inaccurate. Row cropping is minimal in the region and probably non-existent in the watershed. During a field survey conducted by CFRDC staff in May 2004, no evidence of row cropping was seen. Row cropping may have been a past land use that contributed to the sediment load.

Pasture: the TMDL attributes 14.75% of land use and 3% of sediment load to pasture in the watershed. The percentage of pasture may be somewhat lower due to the recent closing of Staples Dairy in the upper watershed. The contribution of this landuse to the sediment load may be higher. Discussions with stakeholders and a field survey done by CFRDC staff in May 2004 confirmed that cattle have access to the stream in some areas.

Roads: the TMDL attributes about 2% of the sediment load to roads. The majority of roads in the watershed are dirt roads. Serious erosion problems caused by public dirt roads were not observed during the field survey. At least one stakeholder however did state that farm roads on steep slopes were contributing to the problem. Due to the prevalence of dirt roads in the watershed and their known contribution to sediment loads, the contribution is likely higher than 2%.

Forest: the TMDL attributes of 81.29% land use and fewer than 2% of the sediment load to forest and forest activities. No active forestry was noted during the 2004 field survey.

**Evaluation of possible impairments not listed in the TMDL that were identified during this evaluation:**

Residential Development: the TMDL does not attribute land use or sediment load to residential development. Low to medium residential land use is present and growing throughout the watershed. This is confirmed by 2003 satellite imagery and a 2004 field survey See Maps 1&2 in Attachments). Of particular concern were areas in the lower watershed that are on dirt roads and in close proximity to the stream. The marginal condition of some roads, driveways and sites indicates that this land use has a moderate impact on the sediment load.

Commercial Land Use: the TMDL does not attribute any of the land use or sediment load to commercial land use. A large commercial sod farm is located in the lower watershed. This establishment could have an impact on sediment loads depending on the effectiveness of management practices employed.

Recreational Use of Utility Easements: the TMDL does not attribute any of the sediment load to this activity. Stakeholders stated that this was a problem within the watershed. No evidence of this activity was observed during field surveys.

To the extent possible, identify sources and quantify the extent of pollution in the stream segment for each of the parameters listed in Table 2 and evaluate the likely impact on the parameter load to the stream. This should follow research performed and described in preceding narrative and should correct or add information to the TMDLs. **The *SOURCES SHOULD BE RANKED*** from those having the most impact to those having the least impact. The estimated extent of contribution can be expressed as the area of the watershed effected, the stream miles effected, or the number of activities contributing to the problem. The magnitude of contribution should be estimated to be large, moderate, small, or negligible.

**NOTE:** The TMDL calls for a 1% reduction in sediment load. All potential sources in the table below would have a small sediment contribution even if the **relative** magnitude of the contribution is high or moderate. Very small changes in the watershed could correct the impairment.

**Table 3. CONCLUSIONS MADE OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF STREAM SEGMENT IMPAIRMENT**

| PARAMETER 1 | POTENTIAL SOURCES | ESTIMATED EXTENT OF CONTRIBUTION | ESTIMATED MAGNITUDE OF CONTRIBUTION | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biota | Roads | Throughout | Moderate | Due to prevalence of dirt roads and their know contribution to sediment loads. |
| | Pasture | Throughout | Moderate | Due to cattle access to stream and farm roads |
| | Residential* | Lower watershed | Moderate | Due to residential on dirt roads and evidence of pending new development |
| | Commercial* | Lower Watershed | Moderate | Commercial Agricultural |
| | Recreation on Utility Easements* | 2 miles | Small | Identified by stakeholders but none observed during field survey. |
| | Forest | Throughout | Negligible | No active forestry was observed |
| | Row Cropping | None | Negligible | None was observed or reported |

*** Potential Source not identified in TMDL.** Source was found to be a potential contributor during the course of this assessment.

## V. STAKEHOLDERS

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS is essential to the process of preparing TMDL implementation plans and improving water quality. Stakeholders can provide valuable information and data regarding their community, impaired water bodies, potential causes of impairments, and management practices and activities which may be employed to reduce the impacts of the causes of impairment.
Describe outreach activities to advise and engage stakeholders in the TMDL implementation plan preparation process. Describe the stakeholder group employed or formed to address the impaired segments in the watershed. Summarize the results of the number of attendees and meetings and describe major findings, recommendations, and approvals.

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Individual stakeholders (major landowners, local government staff, state and federal agencies and other identified groups) were notified of the project by mail. An article describing the project also appeared in all the local newspapers. The letter received by individual stakeholders and the article described three ways for interested parties to engage in the process; 1) attend one of five county stakeholder meetings, 2) contact CFRDC staff directly through e-mail or by phone, and 3) view and comment on the draft plans on the CFRDC website between June 28th and July 14th2004.

**Meetings:** Meetings were held in each of CFRDC's five counties (see attachment). CFRDC staff developed presentation boards for the meetings that contained a map of each of the nine affected streams, land use data that had been provided in the TMDL, and preliminary findings, if any. Sampling data was also provided for all the streams. Information about all nine watersheds was presented at each meeting because many stakeholders had an interest in watersheds in more than one county. After a short presentation, participants were asked to examine and comment on the data and offer insight into current watershed conditions. Participants were supplied with comment sheets. One landowner, from Cavender Creek Watershed attended the Carroll County meeting. Stakeholders from State University of West Georgia, the Georgia Forestry Commission, the NRCS and other agencies with an interest in Cavender Creek Watershed attended one of the five meetings.

**Press Releases:** Two Press Releases ran in local newspapers during the course of the project. The first ran in early May 2004. It alerted readers to the project, meeting times and ways to participate. The second ran in early October 2004. It gave an update on the project and asked for participation through direct contact with staff or by reviewing the plans on CFRDC's website.

**Comments from Website:** the nine TMDL Implementation Plans were posted on CFRDC's website on June 28th 2004 for the purpose of receiving comment. Stakeholders who attended meeting of contacted CFRDC staff directly were asked to visit the website and comment on the drat plans. One stakeholder from Cavender Creek Watershed submitted general comments.

**Advisory Group:** CFRDC formed a Water Issues Committee (WIC) in 2000 for the purpose of guiding the agency on TMDL, Source Water Assessment Plans and other water related issues. The WIC consists of two or more representatives from each county who were appointed buy the local governments. During this TMDL process, this group met in mid July to review draft plans and develop public outreach activities.

**Major Findings and Comments from Stakeholder Involvement:**

1. Newspaper articles are the most effective method for public outreach. Educating children, public meetings, events and Adopt-a-Stream were also mentioned.

2. More accurate data is needed to make a scientifically based determination on source and impairment.

3. Little to no row cropping in watershed

4. Dirt roads contribute to sediment problem

Comments as received on Comment Sheets at meetings:

QUESTION: Does the information provided about land use seem accurate? If not, how is it different?

"Not from what I hear from those who actually know and/or own land there changes are occurring and the land that aren't accountable for (e.g. subdivision)"

"More low density residential and pasture and roads, less row crop"

QUESTION: Do you know of any event or human caused changes in the watershed over the last 5 years that might have had a positive or negative impact on the pollution problem?

"Former dairy farm negatively impacted sediment and pollution levels in creek; recreational ATV scar the land and create avenues for run-off; road grading."

Additional Comments:

"TMDL program is a good way to generate accurate information at the local level. Public can't act w/o accurate information. EPD needs to set goals that include remediation activities, including regulation, to protect watersheds. It would be helpful if EPD "educated" (e.g. pressured) local gov'ts to pay attention and to remediate."

"The issue on Cavender Creek is the run-off from the dairy property across Liberty Church Road that has contributed to sentiment issues. These issues were from a livestock settlement pond. 2) The other issue is the run-off from Cavender Creek Rd which is a dirt road. 3) Issues

as to sediment run-off comes from the regular trespassing on utility right of ways with regular erosion paths worn. Need to protect these areas from trespass by the utility companies."

"County road maintenance contributes to sediment."

"Sources of sediment - dirt roads. There will be a test project in Heard County to stabilize dirt roads. Row crop acreage in Carroll County is minimal. Cattle access to entire streams contributes and farm roads on steep slopes. Staples Dairy has been discontinued, the lagoon was decommissioned. The lagoon was agitated and the effluent applied to the hayland on the property at an appropriate agronomic rate. Funds are available to land owners to install various conservation practices. (50 % cost share for the EQUIP program)".

"More ground pounding needs to be done by the people that can get things done. Seeing the presence of GFC, EPD in a friendly way helps much. Too much of what is seen of EPD is only on TV or in a few law enforcement cases.

More ground pounding needs to be done by people gathering and using the data for watershed management plans. Using satellite imagery is great for figuring land use statistics only as long as it is checked on the ground.

Consideration has to be given to the fact that it took hundreds of years of human misuse to cause our problems we see today and no law or education is going to change things in only a few years. We as citizens need to get serious about solving the problems instead of just looking like we are solving them. There is more talk, monitoring, and laws about soil disturbances than ever, but nearly every construction site I see is still putting silt in streams because of improper installation or maintenance of sediment control structures. Sometimes just the installation of silt fence causes a major problem. These comment sheets are a good start if used."

"Good formatting for TMDL reporting.
I note that we might add Georgia's Better Back Road Program (What is it?) to Management Measures for Town Creek, Cavender Creek, Long Branch Creek, and the Tributary of Flat Shoals Creek, especially if it addresses both public county and private unsurfaced roads. Primarily, unsurfaced county road crews must be educated. Are their no possible management measure for Off Highway Vehicle abuse of utility easements and elsewhere? There is a National Off Highway Vehicle Conservation Council (NOVHCC) and a Georgia Association of Recreational Trail Riders Association (GARTRA) that may address this as stakeholders. How might we review the GA EPD developed TMDL reports?"

List the watershed or advisory committee members of the stakeholder group for this segment in the following table.

**Table 4. COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

| NAME/ORG | ADDRESS | CITY | ST | ZIP | PHONE (W) | PHONE (H) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Denny Ivey/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 103 Carroll Circle | Carrollton | GA | 30117 | 770-832-2171 | |
| Brenda Rice/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 300 Old Goldmine Road | Villa Rica | GA | 30180 | 770-830-6673 | |
| Loren McCune/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | PO Box 428 | Newnan | GA | 30264 | 770-253-2020 | 770-253-9357 |
| David Brown/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 1770 Al Robert Road | Senoia | GA | 30276 | | 770-599-1830 |
| Robert Blackburn/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 200 Joe Ben Lee Road | Newnan | GA | 30263 | 770-253-6990 | 770-253-6728 |
| Bob ones/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 252 Jones Road | Franklin | GA | 30217 | 706-675-3053 | 706-675-3049 |
| Doug Craven/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 2404 Armstrong Mill Road | Franklin | GA | 30217 | | 770-854-8186 |
| C.E. Withrow/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 940 Linda Lane | Manchester | GA | 31816 | 706-846-3525 | |
| Bill Tomlin/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 807 McCurdy Boulevard | Manchester | GA | 31816 | | 706-846-2717 |
| A.J. McCoy/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 571 Alvaton Road | Gay | GA | 30218 | 404-506-0919 | 772-927-9055 |
| Arthur Holbrook/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 215 Cofield Road | LaGrange | GA | 30240 | | 706-884-7905 |
| Buck Davis/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | 1134 Young's Mill Road | LaGrange | GA | 30240 | | 706-884-1621 |
| David Brown/CFRDC Water Issues Committee | Post Office Box 430 | LaGrange | GA | 30241 | 706-883-2000 | |

In Appendix A, list the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses for local governments, agricultural or commercial forestry organizations, significant landholders, businesses and industries, and local organizations including environmental groups and individuals with a major interest in this watershed.

## VI. MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

Describe any management measures or activities that have been put into place or will be put into place including regulatory or voluntary actions or other controls by governments or individuals that specifically apply to the pollutant that will help achieve water quality standards. Include who will be responsible for the measure, how it will be funded, the status, the date it will be or was initiated, and a short description of how effective the measure is or will be.

**Table 5. MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES**

**MEASURES APPLICABLE TO Biota**

| MEASURE | RESPONSIBILITY | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE OF FUNDING | STATUS | ENACTED/ IMPLEMENTED | EFFECTIVENESS (Very, Moderate, Weak) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Implementation of E & S Ordinance | County | Requires erosion control plans for all new development over 1.1 acres | County | Underway | Summer 2004 | Very effective if properly enforced. |
| NPDES Permitting | EPD Permittee | Permitee monitors discharges to determine if they are within allowable limits and files a report to EPD | EPD Permittee | Underway | | Weak, no facilities in watershed. |
| NRCS Programs | NRCS Landowner | Various voluntary programs to assist landowners with BMPs | NRCS Landowner | Underway | | Moderate. Depends on how many property owners participate and where they are located. |
| Implementation of GFC's Forestry BMPs | GFC, | Inform landowners, foresters, timber buyers, logger site and reforestation effective practices contractors and others about commonsense, economical and effective practices to minimize nonpoint pollution | GFC | Underway | 1997 | Weak. EPA identifies siviculture as the lowest contributor to nonpoint pollution. Little active forestry in watershed. |
| GFC Monthly BMP Assurance Exams | GFC | GFC offers monthly assurance exams of active sites, particularly those located in impaired watersheds. | GFC | Current | Jan 2003 | Weak. EPA identifies siviculture as the lowest contributor to nonpoint pollution. |
| Public Outreach | CFRDC | CFRDC will distribute findings of Implementation Plans to local governments, agencies and citizen groups. | Local | Planned | Sept-Dec. 2004 | Moderate |
| Adopt-A-Stream | CFRDC | CFRDC will work extension agents to establish Adopt-a-Stream groups in the region. | Local | Planned | 2005 | Moderate |

## VII. MONITORING PLAN

The purposes of monitoring are to obtain more data, to determine the sources of pollution, to describe baseline conditions, and to evaluate the effects of management and activities on water quality. Describe any sampling activities or other surveys - active, planned or proposed - and their intended purpose. Reference the development and submission of a Sample Quality and Assurance Plan (SQAP) if monitoring for delisting purposes.

**Table 6. MONITORING PLAN**

| PARAMETER(S) TO BE MONITORED | ORGANIZATION | STATUS (CURRENT, PROPOSED, PLANNED) | TIME FRAME | | PURPOSE (If for delisting, date of SQAP submission) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | START | END | |
| All | EPD | Planned | 2005 | 2005 | Basin Monitoring |

## VIII. PLANNED OUTREACH FOR IMPLEMENTATION

List and describe outreach activities which will be conducted to support this plan and the implementation of it.

**Table 7. PLANNED OUTREACH**

| RESPONSIBILTY | DESCRIPTION | AUDIENCE | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| CFRDC | TMDL section on CFRDC web page will contain all Implementation Plans, information about the TMDL process, links to other web pages and an area for comments | Local governments and some citizens | Starts July 2004 and continues indefinitely |
| CFRDC | Establishing a Carroll County Adopt-A-Stream Group | Master gardeners & teachers who have expressed and interest in Adopt-A-Stream | Spring 2005 |
| CFRDC | News releases in all local papers when final plans are approved | Residents and stakeholders | December 2004 |

## IX. MILESTONES/ MEASURES OF PROGESS OF BMPs AND OUTREACH

This table will be used to **track and report progress of management measures including BMPs and outreach**. Record milestone dates for:
- accomplishment of management practices or activities - outreach activities
- installation of BMPs

to attain water quality standards. Comment on the effectiveness of the management measure, how much support the measure was given by the community, what was learned, how the measure might be improved in the future, and any other observations made. This table can be "pulled out" of this template and used to report and track progress.

**Table 8. MILESTONES**

| MANAGEMENT MEASURE | RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS | STATUS | | COMMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PROPOSED | INSTALLED | |
| Implementation of E & S Ordinance | County | Revised 2004 | Adopted 2004 | |
| NPDES Permitting | EPD | N/A | N/A | Ongoing Program |
| NRCS Programs | NRCS Landowner | N/A | N/A | Ongoing Program |
| Implementation of GFC's Forestry BMPs | GFC, | N/A | N/A | Ongoing Program |
| GFC Monthly BMP Assurance Exams | GFC | 2002 | 2002 | On going |
| TMDL Section on CFRDC Website | CFRDC | May 2004 | July 2004 | On-going |
| Adopt-A-Stream | CFRDC | May 2004 | | In collaboration with Extension Service and Master Gardeners |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prepared By: | Lisa Nicholas, AICP | | | | |
| Agency: | CFRDC | | | | |
| Address: | PO Box 1600 | | | | |
| City: | Franklin | ST: | GA | ZIP: | 30217 |
| E-mail: | lnicholas@cfrdc.org | | | | |
| Date Submitted to EPD: | 30 November 30, 2004 | | | Revision: | |

APPENDIX A.

STAKEHOLDERS

List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses for local governments, agricultural or commercial forestry organizations, significant landholders, businesses and industries, and local organizations including environmental groups and individuals with a major interest in this watershed.

| NAME/ORG | ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP | PHONE | E-MAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. John Paulk, Jr. | 846 Oak Grove Road | Carrollton | GA | 30117 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Mr. Gilbert H. Maddox | 791 Oak Mountain Road | Carrollton | GA | 30116 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Mr. R. M. Musick | 1440 Shiloh Church Road | Carrollton | GA | 30116 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Ms. Dana McCauly<br>Carroll County Engineer | P.O. Box 338 | Carrollton | GA | 30112 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Mr. Sam Sharpe<br>Natural Resources Conservation Service | 408 North White Street | Carrollton | GA | 30117-2441 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Mr. Bill Hodges<br>Carroll County Extension Service | 423 College Street | Carrollton | GA | 30117-3142 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Mr. Brian Hayger<br>Sierra Club, Carroll County Chapter | 1401 Peachtree Street Suite 345 | Atlanta | GA | 30309 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Dr. Mark La Fountain<br>State University of West Georgia<br>Carroll County Environmental Issues Committee | 1600 Maple Street | Carrollton | GA | 30118 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Mr. Steve Sanford<br>Georgia Forestry Commission – Carroll | 564 Old Newnan Road | Carrollton | GA | 30117 | -NA- | -NA- |

| NAME/ORG | ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP | PHONE | E-MAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Tony Cole<br>Carroll County Cattlemen's Association | 771 Mandeville Road | Carrollton | GA | 30117 | -NA- | -NA- |
| Mr. Butch Hoyle<br>Carroll County Farm Bureau | 324 Columbia Drive | Carrollton | GA | 30117 | -NA- | -NA- |

## APPENDIX B.

## UPDATES TO THIS PLAN

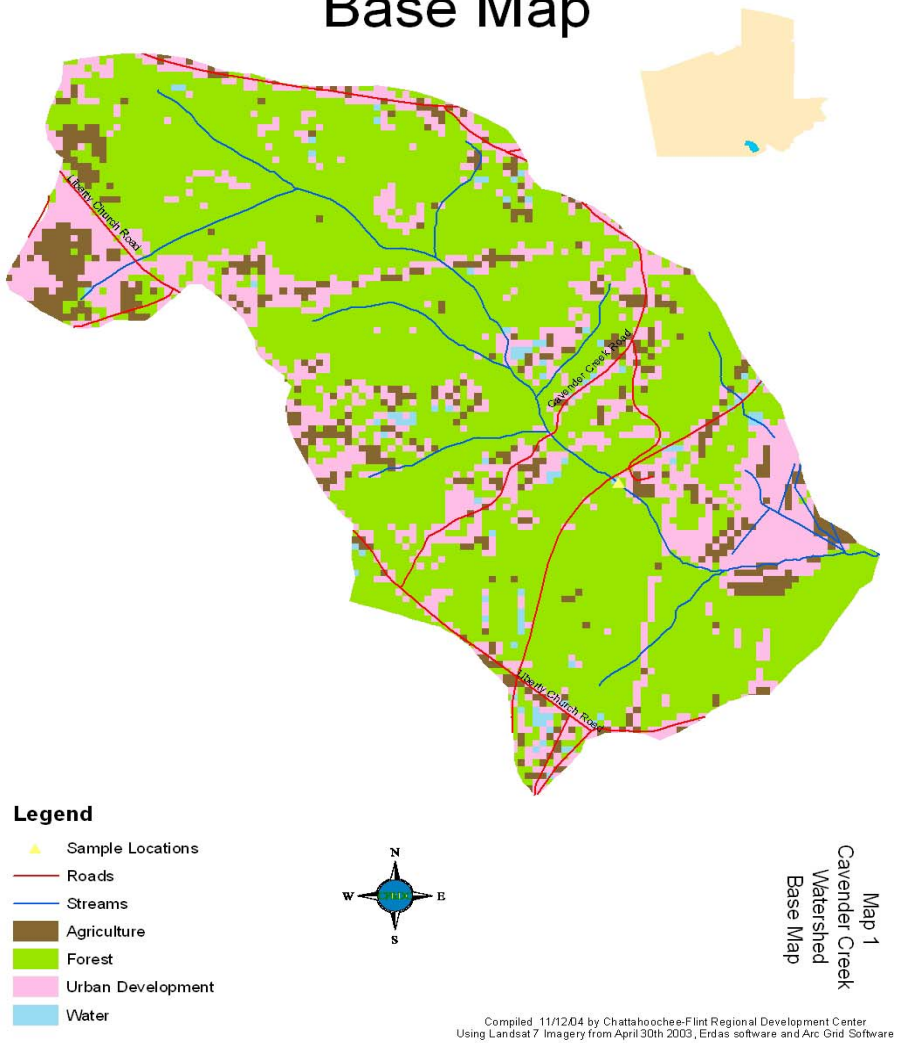
Describe any updates made to this plan. Include the date, section or table updated, and a summary of what was changed and why.

## Attachments

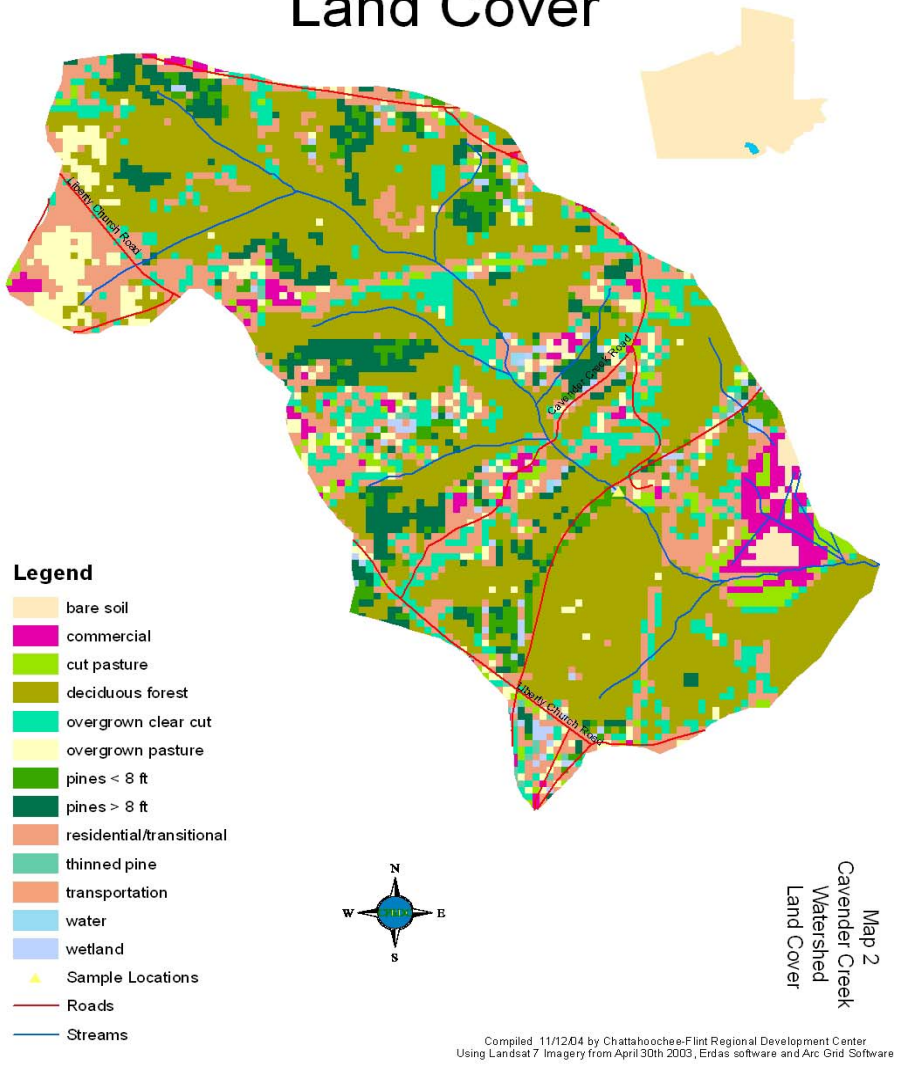
**Attachments to this Plan:**

**Map 1 Cavender Creek Watershed Base Map (hard copy & jpeg)**
**Map 2: Cavender Creek Watershed Land Cover (hard copy & jpeg)**
**Map 3: Cavender Creek Watershed Erosion (hard copy & jpeg)**
**Meeting times and places flier (hard copy only)**
**Sample Press Release #1**
**Sample Press Release #2**

# Map 1
# Cavender Creek Watershed
# Base Map



# Map 2
# Cavender Creek Watershed
# Land Cover



# Map 3
# Cavender Creek Watershed
# Erosion